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House.

With the knowledge that Mr. Cleveland's

personal friends are supporting

Mr. Mills for Speaker, he should be

defeated, what effect would it have upon

Mr. Cleveland's prospects?

Our visiting friends from Texas,

Georgia, and other Southern States, who

came here unprepared for cold weather,

have probably concluded that this is a

very inhospitable climate. It is at

times.

If things did not get into the Sentinel

occasionally that were not authorized,

and the editorials of other Democratic

editors did not occasionally escape

credit, its readers might never learn its

desires.

In all estimates for 1892 the Democrats

start out with the solid South with

160 votes. In other words, Democrats

South as well as North know that all

talk by the unattached Alliance leaders

of breaking into the Democratic solidarity

of the South is even worse than non-

sense.

Even if Mr. Mills is not elected Speaker

of the House, he must be made chair-

man of the committee on ways and

means, and therefore the natural author

of a tariff bill. It seems, therefore, that

Mr. Mills would have it in his power to

make the Democratic stand up to its

profession.

The question of the next presidential

election is: "Do the people of the United

States prefer the prosperity of the

people of the United States to that of Great

Britain?" There is reason to believe

that the decision will be in favor of the

United States and the Republican party,

which stands for home industries first.

The increasing manufactures in Indiana

are the result of Republican

statesmanship. If the Mills bill had become

a law in 1889 and Mr. Cleveland

had been elected, Indiana could not

have the millions of dollars in new factories

it now has, and several thousand

well-paid artisans to consume the products

of her farmers.

ALTHOUGH the New York Senate is

Republican on the face of the returns by

a majority, the Hill gang seems deter-

mined to count that majority out by one

pretext or another. In Troy a Demo-

cratic county clerk, who could not be

relied upon to assist in the crime, has been

removed by Governor Hill. The Assembly,

by the latest returns, is a tie.

The Sentinel says the article in its issue

of Monday, admitting the impos-

sibility of Governor Gray's candidacy for

the presidency in 1892, and nominating

him for second place with Cleveland at

the head, should have been credited to

the Evansville Courier. If it came from

the Evansville Courier it certainly

should have been so credited. The

Journal supposed it to be an expression

of the Sentinel's views. All the same,

it was true. Governor Gray's candidacy

for first place is preposterous.

ABOUT this period well-meaning per-

sons present an array of statistics to

prove that the Republicans have the

votes to carry the two Virginias, Tennessee,

personage is Col. William R. Morrison, author, or, at least, putative author, of several tariff bills, all tending to free trade, and all headed because they were free trade, by the votes of the then Randall element in Democratic houses. Because of his advocacy of such measures, and because of the unpopularity he had created while in Congress, he was beaten in a Democratic district in 1886, which has since been carried by the smallest sort of a Democrat. Colonel Morrison is now at the head of the Interstate-railway Commission. Judge Parrett is sure that he would make an ideal Democratic candidate for the presidency. Only one reference is made in the Parrett interview, so far as telegraphed, to ex-Governor Gray, and that is simply an insinuation which lurks in the statement that "Colonel Morrison has always been a Democrat." It seems that ex-Governor Gray is being stabbed in the house of those who should be his friends.

## PRESIDENT POLK'S ADDRESS.

There is nothing new in the address of President Polk to the National Alliance, beyond a few freshly-coined inaccuracies and misstatements. It is the same old cry of calamity, which is now refuted by the fact of general prosperity. There are the same time-worn falsehoods about the money power, the contraction of the currency and the burden of mortgages. He repeats the oft-refuted statement that the volume of currency was larger at the close of the war than now, counting as money interest-bearing notes of large denomination which were never in circulation as money. The money power, which loans money on farm mortgages, he insists, is composed of millionaires in Wall street, when, as a matter of fact, known to every intelligent man who investigates, the money loaned on mortgages is chiefly the deposits of the laboring people and the people of small incomes in the Eastern States, and the shareholders of loan associations in Western towns. He repeats the statement to the effect that 9,000,000 American homes are under mortgage—so often repeated by competent authority that to repeat it has become a persistent misrepresentation. Even the ridiculous statement that the agriculture of the country pays 80 per cent. of the taxes of the country is repeated, which is as absurd that one would think that a man with President Polk's information would not care to do his intelligence the injustice to make it. In States like Indiana, so largely agricultural, the farms do not pay much over one-half of the State tax. It is asserted that of the \$1,000,000,000 allotted to have been voted by the last Congress the farmers pay \$800,000,000 of it. Of the revenues about \$100,000,000 a year come from whisky, beer and tobacco, and of the tariff duties three-fourths is derived from the finer qualities of textiles, silks, etc., which the wealthy chiefly consume. These are samples of the preposterous statements with which the address abounds—statements which are insults to the intelligence of a well-informed man.

As an historical inaccuracy, he asserts that capital demanded the abolition of the State banks and the creation of the national bank. As Mr. Polk was in the confederate army at the time, he could not have accurate information on this point; but, as a matter of historical fact, capitalists desired to retain State bank circulation, but the United States government, in order to force the sale of its bonds issued to crush the rebellion and to have a bank currency it could use, put such a tax on the issues of State banks as compelled them, under protest, to change to national banks and purchase bonds. Abraham Lincoln urged that measure, and his signature made it a law. He was the same Abraham Lincoln to whom Polk attributes the following sentiments:

"The money power of the country will endeavor to prolong its reign by working upon the prejudices of the people until all wealth is aggregated in a few hands and the Republic destroyed."

This, it should be added, is one of the statements attributed to Lincoln by calamity-mongers whose historians have declared to be miserable forgeries. Attention has been called to but few of the many misstatements with which the address abounds. From beginning to end it is an insult to the intelligence of the American people, because it presumes upon hopeless ignorance and worse than hopeless prejudice.

## THE PRESIDENT'S ENGLISH.

Under this caption the implacable Chicago Herald sneers at the President's literary style and quotes the opening sentences of his Thanksgiving proclamation to show that he does not know how to write English. The sentences quoted are as follows:

"It is a very glad incident of the marvelous prosperity which has crowned the year now drawing to a close that the helpful and reassuring touch has been felt by all our people. It has been as wide as our country, and it has been as close to the heart of every citizen. It is too great to be the work of man's power and too particular to be the device of his mind."

Upon this the Herald says: "What a 'glad incident' really is might be difficult for the President to define." Probably not, nor for any one else tolerably familiar with English. The Herald evidently thinks "a glad incident" is one that feels glad, but among the definitions of "glad" in the Century Dictionary are "cheerful, causing joy or pleasure, giving satisfaction, pleasing." Suppose the President had written "among the most cheerful incidents," or "among the most pleasing incidents," that could not have been criticised. The expression he did use is an exact synonym of these, and as little subject to criticism. It may not be a common form, but is good old English, sanctioned by the Bible and the best English authorities. The cheerful incident of the year's prosperity that he intended to emphasize was the fact that the helpful and reassuring touch of this prosperity had been felt not by a party only, but by all the people.

After declaring that "glad incident" had English, the Herald continues:

There can be no question that "a glad incident" "wide as our country, and so special that every home has felt its comforting influence," must be a very remarkable "incident," indeed.

This is silly. Any person with a slight knowledge of language will see, on reading

the proclamation, that the President did not speak of the "glad incident" as being "wide as our country," etc. It was the marvelous prosperity which has crowned the year now drawing to a close that was thus referred to. It is this which has been "as wide as our country," and a very glad incident of it is that "its helpful and reassuring touch has been felt by all our people." The President's language is as exact as his meaning is plain.

The rest of the Herald's criticism is a good example of determined effort to find fault where none exists. It says:

"We are, therefore, not surprised to learn under the President's own sanction that 'it is too great to be the work of man's power and too particular to be the device of his mind.' And if he did not like that he could say 'it is too great to be the work of man's power and too particular to be the work of his mind.' The only consideration, not liking that form of expression, he might say: 'It is too great to be the device of man's power and too particular to be the work of his mind.' And if he did not like that he could say 'it is too great to be the work of man's power and too particular to be the work of his mind.' The only consideration, not liking that form of expression, he might say: 'It is too great to be the device of man's power and too particular to be the work of his mind.' And if he did not like that he could say 'it is too great to be the work of man's power and too particular to be the work of his mind.' 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